WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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BY PHILO WHITE,
Publisher of the Laws of the United States.

Hereafter be issued the Western Carolinian will be payable in advance.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: A publication appeared in your paper of the 13th ultimo, signed "A friend to truth," regretting (as he says) to see such an invidious piece in the columns of your newspaper as that of the 30th of March last, headed "beware of Quacks," alleging it to contain some private dispute.

The writer of the piece published the 30th March, had no intention to bring any thing of a private nature before the public; but merely, in the first place, to shew the danger of Quackery, as practised in the case of Valentine Hafner, and put the public on their guard against the poisonous effects of *Lead*, and of Quackery in general: In the 2d place, to shew the danger of men setting out in the practice of Physic, without being duly qualified, and the necessity of Legislative interference,—not only to shield the innocent and unsuspecting citizens from such unskilful practice, but likewise to put it out of the power of practitioners of Physic to make what charges they may please, prove them on oath before a justice of the peace, and recover in that way, as done by Dr. B. To shew this necessity, the case stated was made use of (as to the high charge) as one in point, which was notorious here, and loudly complained of. This pretended "*friend to truth*," (who it appears is no other than this Dr. B. himself, as the piece sent on for publication, containing the fulsome panergyrick on himself is in his own hand writing) in which he virtually admits the case of J. W. as stated, in every thing material, to be substantially true, as to the bill of account, &c. but makes a little quibbling as to the sewing up the wounds, mileage, &c. The services, in dressing, visits, medicine, &c. are stated in the account; and as to the distance in travelling, it can only be conjectural, where it hath not been measured, and is mere matter of opinion; but the opinion given appears to be confirmed by the patient, J. W. who states, that in proving mileage for attending court, in the village where Dr. B. resides, he only charged for 10 miles, and the estimation of Dr. B. himself is only one more. J. W. states that one of the visits charged in the bill, he, Dr. B merely called on his return from some other place, where he had been called on other business: the first visit is dated on the 2d October, 1822, and the last on the 12th of the same month, which will clearly shew that the patient could not have remained long in danger. Whether the man who replaced the intestines of J. W. and sewed up the wound, and who received nothing for his services, or this "*respectable physician*," was made the means of saving the man's life, is yet problematical: however that may be, if the Doctor had confined his charges within the bounds of reason, no complaint would have been made. Notwithstanding he justifies charging the father of the young man (who inflicted the wounds) thus, in such a case, yet he hath been heard (more than once) to say, that he himself would have done the same that the young man did, had he been placed in the same circumstances.

The writer of the piece of the 30th of March, had no intention to eulogize Dr. S., or draw any comparison between him and Dr. B.; as the regular, honest and gentlemanly deportment of the former, and his general success in practice, together with his diplomas obtained from the most respectable institutions in the United States, are sufficient to recommend him, without my feeble aid, or that of any other individual; and his name was only incidentally mentioned, as the Physician called on, in the case of V. Hafner, which appears to have given offence to this Dr. B., and hath drawn from him that malignant and unprovoked attack upon Dr. S., and for which he (Dr. S.) hath advertised the author of the piece signed "*A friend to truth*," at the court-house door in Lincolnton, as being "*an ignoramus*."

As I am no Physician, I will not presume to judge of the extent of the qualifications of Dr. B. at present, nor of how many lives it may have cost (if any) to have acquired this respectable standing as a Physician and Surgeon, as mentioned in his eulogy, (which I had never heard pronounced by any person but himself) whether he hath been as intent upon acquiring experimental knowledge, as a Physician of Pennsylvania, who declared he would learn a certain art. if it even should cost a half dozen of farmers, I will not pretend to decide; nor whether great skill is necessary to distinguish *splenitis* from dropsy, or to relieve a patient from a simple case of strangulated *hernia*.—However, a man must be a very stupid judge of almost every art, in the practice of 16 or 17 years, however badly he might have been qualified when he first commenced, (of which only was spoken.)

All that was intended in citing Dr. B's. case, was to shew that men very deficient in literature, sometimes set out to practice; and to draw the attention of the people to the danger of such things. As to the orthographical and grammatical knowledge of Dr. B. they had almost become proverbial.

No suggestion was intended to be made, that a man could not be a Physician without a knowledge of Latin and Greek; but that it was dangerous for men to commence the practice of Physic without a due course of study, and regular education. That he hath made considerable improvement in his orthography, since he commenced the practice of Physic, is generally admitted, and probably in other sciences, (and for which I am willing to give him all the credit that is due.) Yet that would not prove that it was safe for men without competent knowledge of science, to take upon themselves such a profession. He, speaking of his education, says, "If true, I could not ask "an enemy to impostors" to speak in higher terms of my friend," &c. Then why should he complain?

The writer had no intention of bringing before the public the private character of this "*Respectable Physician*," (as he terms himself,) and therefore will not now attempt to draw out the private concerns of this malignant defamer, "every avenue to whose soul appears to run through slander," and who cannot even withhold his *Harpy bill*, from the defamation of female virtue in such an insidious way that he believes the law could not take hold on him. But as far as the public may be concerned, we will examine his public character, by asking the following questions: 1st. would an honest and honorable man, when he was a trustee of an Academy, and holding a subscription, by which he had promised the payment of a considerable sum of money, erase or blot out his name and sum subscribed, or suffer it to be done without the knowledge or consent of the other Trustees, and then deliver it over to the Secretary, or other Trustees of the Board, with the other subscribers remaining bound, many of whom had subscribed, being induced by his example and great zeal? 2nd. Is it honest, that a Doctor should prove an account of $99 to be a $100, and receive the money when recovered? Many questions of this kind might be asked and answered, which would develope the character of this "*Respectable Physician*;" but to which I shall not descend.

Let us now examine, with candor and impartiality, the charges alleged against the private character of L. H. As to the billingsgate contained in Dr. B's. communication, I will pass over, and leave to some person of his own stamp to examine; neither shall I notice the dark and insidious hints by which he endeavors, in his usual malignant way, to cause it to be believed that there is something his modesty will not permit him to relate.

The first charge, therefore, which we will take notice of, is one charging L. H. with "imposition," in keeping and selling "by a half bushel smaller than the standard of the county." What a dark and insidious charge is here! that ever L. H. kept a half bushel to sell by less than the present standard half bushel of Lincoln county, or the legal standard of North-Carolina, *is false*. There was once a half bushel kept by a former standard keeper, that was 65 cubic inches larger than the legal or present standard as will appear from the following copy of record from the county court of Lincoln, viz:

"Agreeably to an order of the county court, made at October session, 1822, we, the undersigned, being duly appointed as a committee to examine the standard half bushel in possession of the standard-keeper of said county, &c. we, agreeably to summons, have met this 28th December, 1822, at Lincolnton, and do make the following report, viz: Upon examination and calculation, we find it contains 1154 cubic inches, which is 65 cubic inches larger than is required by act of Assembly of 1741: we find by said act of Assembly, a half bushel to contain 1089 cubic inches.

(Signed) Daniel Hoke, Michael Reinhardt,
John Mushat, John Ramsour,
Jacob Forney, Lawson Henderson.

"It was ordered by court, that the standard be reduced to correspond with the report of said committee.

"A true copy from the record:
(Signed) "VARDRY M'REE, c. c."

And which said standard was reduced accordingly, but without the consent of the said Dr. B. and who now, as he hath been appointed a justice of the peace, is expected to attempt to enlarge it to the former size, as he hath expressed an opinion that every county hatha right to regulate its own standard. The half bushel of L. H. was proved, to the satisfaction of the Rev. Concord Presbytery, (which sat last fall at Lincolnton, on a charge of slander, &c. against a Rev. Member,) to be somewhat larger than the legal standard of the state, as will appear from the minutes, viz: "That Mr. —— is, however, blameable in being so easily led into an evil opinion of Major Henderson's honesty, in using a half bushel that was supposed to be too small; and further, that it appeared that Major Henderson's half bushel, although smaller than the standard measure of Lincoln county, was larger than the statute measure of North-Carolina, &c.

(Singed) JOHN B. DAVIES, s. c. c."

I would now ask, whether criminality was in L. H. keeping a half bushel to sell by a little larger than the statute measure of the state, or was it in the standard-keeper's keeping one as a standard which was 65 cubic inches larger than directed by law?

The next charge is, "making a poor, illiterate miller pay $3 for grain, which is believed never was sent to his mill."—As to the learning of the miller, I know very little about; but it is believed he had nearly as much as this "Respectable Physician," when he first commenced the practice, (and as very little was necessary to make him an honest miller, if so indeed, I shall therefore, make but little inquiry about his education.) It is known, that while in the employ of the owner of the mill, he acquired a considerable property, besides maintaining a large family, and was turned away from the mill upon suspicion of dishonesty, either in himself or family, by the owner, upo the complaint of a number of respectable customers; and was afterwards employed by a man of respectability (without knowing the circumstance) to attend his mil at Greenville, S. C.; and who was afterwards dismissed from his employ, fo the same cause. Dr. B. sometime ago circulated a report that L. H. had made this "poor miller" pay $15, which he hath now reduced to $3. The loss of the grain was completely in the power of L. H. to have proven; but this "poor miller," (as he is called) conscious of his guilt, agreed to pay it without suit.

I will now endeavor to translate the Latin which this "*respectable Physician*" hath quoted, which I design for his sole use: "*Invidia alterius marescit rebus opimis*:" Dr. B. *pines at the success of any one but himself.* (as I suppose he intended to use the word *marcescit*.) The words "*crotatus horridus*," I presume have been accidentally transposed, (as they ought to have occupied the place of a "*friend to truth*," and be translated "*a noisy tenant of the Fens.*") I hope Mr. Editor I am now done* with this '*wonder of the world*,' and shall dismiss him and the subject forever.

LAWSON HENDERSON.

May 1st, 1824.

P. S. *Mr. White:* It is due to Dr. S. for me to declare, that he had no knowledge of the piece which appeared in your paper of the 30th March last, before its publication in your paper. L. H.

* I hope so, too.....ED.

A Charleston paper of the 12th instant, states that "Achilles Joachim Murat, Esq., arrived in that city a few days before, on his way to East Florida." This young man, we presume, is the son of Murat, formerly King of Naples, and who, after his dethronement, was taken prisoner, tried, and shot, in Calabria. King Murat married a sister of Napoleon's. The young man is, of course, Napoleon's nephew, and consequently, the nephew of Joseph Bonaparte, who at present resides in New-Jersey, and who has been, at different periods, King of Naples and King of Spain. It is matter worthy of observation, how calmly these royal persons move on through life in the bosom of our Republic; and it is a proud proof presented to the world of the dignity and value of American citizenship. It is here that man attains the true standard of his nature; where Kings and Princes, divested of the artificial circumstances by which they were surrounded, find their proper level; and where the imperial Alexander, of Russia, separated from the pomp, and glare, and authority, of a monarch, would find himself estimated according to instrinsic worth of his personal faculties, and placed upon a par with an ordinary citizen.

Extract of a letter, dated Rio Janeiro, Feb. 21.

"We have in town the King of the Sandwich Islands, on his way to England, and, as is said, thence to the United States. He is accompanied by his Queen, and a suit of ten persons."

Forte Piano, for Sale.

A FIRST rate second-hand *Piano*, is offered for sale, very low. For terms, &c. apply to MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, Feb. 16, 1824. 93

Martin F. Revell,

TAILOR.

ADOPTS this plan of informing the citizens of Salisbury, and its vicinity, in general, that he has commenced the

Tailoring Business,

in part of John Utzman's house, situated in Market Street, a few doors from the East corner of the Court-House; where he is prepared and will be happy to accommodate any gentlemen who are disposed to patronize him in his line of business, in the neatest and most fashionable style, or to please fancy. He flatters himself, from his long experience, that there are but few, *if any*, in the country, that can surpass him in the execution of his work. A fair trial is all he asks, to prove the above assertion. The changes of fashion shall be strictly attended to, as he has left a correspondent in the District of Columbia, (where he is last from) who will send him the fashions on, in their regular seasons. He hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage, as he is determined nothing shall be left undone to render general satisfaction.

Salisbury, May 5, 1824. 205

Wholesale HAT Store,

279 *King Street, opposite the Merchant's Hotel.*

Wildman & Starr,

OFFER to the public a general assortment of 1st, 2nd, and 3d quality black and drab

Beaver Hats,

oval, bell and high crowns, and cortes shaped, wide and narrow brims, late fashions.

Also, Castor Hats, ditto; men's and youth's fine Roram ditto, warranted elastic water proof; men's and youth's Roram Hats, of an inferior quality. All of which they warrant of their own manufacture.

Men's and boy's coarse, fine and very fine black and drab wool Hats; morocco caps, from Philadelphia and New-York; Hatter's Trimmings, Bow Strings, and Brushes, &c. &c. low for cash.

Charleston, April, 1824. 13it12

To all whom it may concern!

ABOUT the year 1786, Gen. Rutherford, then a citizen of Rowan county, and a member of the Legislature at that time from said county, in order to accommodate his constituents, brought on from the Secretary's office a great number of *State Grants*, of which a number yet remain on hand, having never been called for or taken up. Those concerned, will call at the office of the Western Carolinian, in Salisbury, where the titles are now deposited; and by paying the fees due thereon, may take possession.

One Tract granted to William Allison, for 232 acres, lying on Lamboth's creek;

One do. Zachariah Adams, 48½ acres, joining Thomas Jones, William Roberts, &c.

One do. William Anderson, 200 do. lying on Hunting creek;

One do. John Allen, 30 do. lying on Cub creek;

One do. William Brown, 400 do. lying on Duck and Third creeks;

One do. Nicholas Beaver, 100 do. lying on Cold Water creek;

One do. Peter Beam, 280 do. lying on Hunting creek;

One do. John Bussley, 106 do. lying on south side Yadkin river;

One do. Andrew Cochran, 198 do. lying on Mill creek, waters of cold water;

One do. George Davidson, 146½ do. lying on Davidson's creek;

One do. Jacob Dice, 695 do. lying on Abbott's creek;

One do. Robert Harkness, 292 do. lying on Duck creek and I Ell;

One do. Jonathan Jones, 500 do. lying on Cabin Creek;

Do. do. 320 do. lying on do.

One do. Samuel Lowry, 263 do. lying on Hunting creek;

One do. David Logan, 175 do. lying on Erwin's creek;

One do. Samuel M'Collum, 400 do. lying on Hunting creek;

One do. Richard Moore, 140 do. lying on both sides Yadkin river;

One do. William M'Daniel, 92 do. lying on Carter's Creek;

One do. Heirs of William Newner, 200 do. lying on the waters of Dutchman's creek;

One do. Michael Pitter, 640 do. lying on the waters of Lick creek;

One do. Richard Parker, 150 do. lying on Rocky creek;

One do. James Russell, 260 do. lying on both sides Ellis' creek;

One do. James Smith, 200 do. lying on the north side Yadkin river;

One do. John Scott, 160½ do. joining Abram Erwin;

One do. William Smith, 50 do. lying on the waters of Third creek;

One do. John Summers, 400 do. lying on fourth and fifth creeks;

One do. Edward Williams, 300 do. lying on Reedy creek;

One do. Abraham Welty, 77 do. lying on Bear creek. '03

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1824: Caleb P. Alexander, *versus* James Pickens; original attachment, levied on lands, &c. It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made three months in the *Western Carolinian*, giving notice to said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday of July next, to replevy, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him, and execution awarded accordingly.

Test: DANIEL COLEMAN, c. c. c.

Price adv. $4. it'16

New Assortment.

THE subscriber has very recently received from Philadelphia, an assortment of

Dry Goods, *Cutlery, and*
Hard-Ware, *Domestics;*

which, with the assortment he expects to receive in a short time, will enable him to sell at satisfactory prices. The public are respectfully invited to call, and examine for themselves.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, Aug. 16, 1823. 70

Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in future be conducted by me, at the same place. Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch. EDWD. CRESS.

Dissolution.

I HAVE declined acting as a partner with John Murphy, in the mercantile business in Concord, with his consent, and have relinquished all claims to any part or portion of the profits of the concern of Murphy & Sutton. 98

March 22, 1824. NATH'L. SUTTON.

New Store, in Concord.

THE subscriber has formed a Copartnership with William Brown, in the mercantile business, at Concord, Cabarrus county, North-Carolina, under the firm of *Murphy & Brown*; where they are openig a fresh assortment of

Dry Goods, Cutlery and Hardware,

selected with much care, in Philadelphia and New-York, and bought on the best terms. They design to continue the business at Concord for some years; and as Mr. Murphy will visit the northern cities annually, to procure supplies, their assortment will be general; and will be disposed of at fair prices for cash, or on credit, to punctual customers. Their friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call, examine qualities, hear prices, and judge for themselves. JOHN MURPHY.

John Murphy,

Has also, at his store in Salisbury, a large assortment of GOODS, to suit citizens, town and country people; to be disposed of unusually low, for cash, or country produce.

Taken up

AND committed to the jail in Salisbury, on the 22d inst. a *negro man*, who says his name is JIM, and that he was raised in Chowan county, in this State, about 11 miles from Edenton, by Mr. Lamb Cressy, from whom he was bought by a negro trader by the name of Wm. Moore, was taken on south, and in Darlington district ran away. He says he is about 40 years old, is very black, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and will weigh about 160. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take the negro out of jail.

SAMUEL JONES, *Sheriff.*

Salisbury, N. C. April 26, 1824. 4it'06

Coach Making.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for the very liberal patronage he has received in his line of business; and informs them, that he has procured a number of workmen from Philadelphia and Newark, which enables him to finish work in a style rarely seen in the western part of the state. He also has a continual supply of materials, of the best quality and most fashionable patterns. He intends keeping constantly on hand, at reduced prices for cash only, Sulkies, Stick and Pannel Gigs, Charlotees, Coachees, Landaus, Phætons, Barouches, Landaulets, Caravans, and Mail Stages, of a superior construction. Repairs done at the shortest notice, and in the best manner. Orders from a distance thankfully received, and punctually attended to. J. G. MORSE.

Charlotte, March 1, 1824. 96

Coach Making.

THE subscriber offers his services to the public in the above line, and flatters himself, from long experience and steady application for a number of years, in Europe and America, to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their work.

Carriages of all descriptions, Pannel'd and Stick *Gigs*, Sulkeys, &c. made and repaired on reasonable terms.

SAM'L. LANDERS.

Salisbury, April 26, 1824. 204

N. B. Carriages, of all descriptions, bought and sold, on commission.

P. S. A journeyman wanted at the above business, to whom good wages will be given. He will be employed on wood-work, altogether.

Notice.

WILL be sold, on Thursday of next Rowan county court, at the court-house in Salisbury, a likely mulatto girl, about 17 or 18 years of age; also, a variety of medicine and shop furniture, a double-barrel'd gun, and the carriage part of a light wagon; all belonging to the estate of Doctor Thos. R. Ruffin, dec'd. A credit until the first day of January next, will be given on all sums above four dollars; all sums under that amount, *cash*. Bond and good security will be required.

JOHN J. S. RUFFIN, *Adm'r.*

April 28, 1824. 3it'6

Caution.

I GAVE a note of hand to Hieram Harbeson one day after date, for one hundred and forty-one dollars, dated about the 23d September, 1822, witnessed by Avery Grant; which note Hieram Harbeson left in the hands of Jas. Ash, who endorsed the note to Elias Smoyer: I had paid Smoyer fifty-eight dollars, which was credited on said note, some time in June, 1823; since then, I have been garnisheed by Hieram Harbeson's creditors, and paid the full amount of the balance of the said note, by virtue of the garnishees. I have been informed some person is trying to sell this note: the public is, therefore, cautioned not to purchase said note, as it has been paid. NICHOLAS WYCOFF.

Lincoln county, N. C. April 24, 1824. 3it'6

POLITICAL.

We suppose our readers have not yet forgot (if, indeed, they will ever forget so *curious* an affair) the notable epistle of the honorable John Long, jr. our representative in Congress, to the Grand Jury of Rowan county, and the no less memorable answer of the Jury to that epistle: Mr. Long has now stept forth with a rejoinder, which appears in the National Intelligencer of the 3d inst. and which Mr. Long has requested us to copy: we do so; and should have done so, had not the request been made. Mr. Long has assured us, through a private channel, that we were not pointed at, in his allusion to "*hireling* presses." Thank you, sir, for your good opinion: in reciprocating the compliment, we must frankly say that we believe Mr. Long *means* to do what HE thinks is right. Mr. Long very well knows (as he has assured us he believes) that the imputation of "*hireling*" will not lie at our door. He knows that our wages are paid us by six or seven hundred intelligent freemen of North-Carolina, and the adjacent states, whose public servant (or "hireling," if he likes the term better) we are proud to acknowledge ourselves. *Editor Carolinian.*

To the Gentlemen composing the Grand Jury of Rowan Superior Court, in North Carolina, at the Spring Term, 1824.

WASHINGTON CITY, APRIL 29, 1824.

Gentlemen: When I made my communication to you on the 29th of March last, I only acted in conformity with my established usage since I have had the honor of being your Representative in Congress. I have adopted and continued the practice, not only from a belief that it was my duty, but from a persuasion that my constituents required of me to communicate to them, freely and decidedly, my opinion on subjects deeply involving the best interests of this nation. To address every individual singly in my district was utterly impracticable. To approach as near, however, to that general mode of communication as I might, was my inducement to select you and the Grand Juries of the other Counties which I represent, as the respectable channels to diffuse my views among my fellow-citizens. Grand Jurors are selected from every section of the counties in which they reside, and have usually extensive intercourse with their neighbors. I have the consolation of believing that my communications, thus made, have been generally received with satisfaction. In each and all of them, I have been scrupulous to avoid offensive dictation and wilful distortion of the truth. In the spirit of an accountable steward, intent upon the honest performance of a very sacred trust, I have sought to disclose to those who have constituted me their Representative my apprehension of the state of the interests which they had charged me to promote, and the rights which they had deputed me to guard. Into my motives no oblique designs of decorating one public man with unmerited honors, or derogating from another by unjust reflections, have ever entered. But, in the performance of this incidental service to my constituents, I knew full well that, in some parts of my district, I should be subject to misrepresentation. What I detailed as the currency of opinions among those with whom I conversed, and as the result of my own best reflections, I foresaw might be unthankfully received by some whom I have the honor to represent, and perhaps, turned to my prejudice. Writing, however, as I did, as the Representative of a free people, but able to judge, I determined not to be deterred from attending to every portion of my district, believing that there were some in all neighborhoods who would wish a free interchange of ideas, with a view to forming correct opinions. I did not, in addressing you, gentlemen, design or expect to provoke a controversy upon any of the great topics to which I adverted. If my opinions and statements roused you to investigate for yourselves, and stimulated you to the most rigid examination of the grounds upon which I had rested them, my object would be accomplished.—For the reply to my letters which you were pleased to send me, I give you my thanks. Although in that reply you join issue with me upon every opinion which I had uttered, yet the decorum of your style in the expression of your dissent restrains me from surmising that you differed from me in the mere spirit of captious contradiction. True it is, that your bare denial of the justice of my views, did not shake my conviction of their propriety. What I expressed in relation to the policy of this country on the Greek Question, the South American Question, the Internal Improvement Bill, and the Tariff, I still cherish as the result of my best judgment, your sweeping advocation of them all notwithstanding. Upon the probable tendency of untried measures we may be expected to differ. Without assuming to myself any better capacity to estimate the character of propositions submitted to the deliberation of Congress than you possess, I must claim, at least, to be credited for ordinary scrutiny into the subjects upon which it is my duty to act under all the responsibilities of my station. The illumination of debate, the array of authorities, and the wrestling between the friends and opposers of a measure, which are brought out on all important subjects in Congress, may not unreasonably be supposed to impart some trifling advantage to the representatives of the people here assembled, over their constituents, however watchful to observe, and able to decide. This consideration ought, perhaps, in most cases, to bespeak the opinions of a representative, candidly offered to those whom he represents, at least a very careful and impartial examination.—To yourselves, gentlemen, I cheerfully leave it to say whether, in your reply to my letter, you each of you maturely weighed and contested the subjects contained in it before you gave your veto. It is not my present object, to trouble you with an argumentative replication to sustain the correctness of the views which I disclosed to you in my letter. Neither leisure nor space permit me to do so. But, as I think it easy to give you a plainer and fuller statement of reasons, in opposition to those measures, at some convenient time I may do so.

Had my letter and your reply not been published, and made the subject of disingenuous comment and inference, by certain acute partizan Editors, I should not have troubled you as I now do. They have attempted to show that I have lent myself to a great and finished system of intrigue, to deceive the people, and defraud them of their weight in the selection of our next Chief Magistrate. They have stepped in officiously between the representative and his constituents, and charged that representative with weakness and folly, for having honestly informed those whose servant he was, sentiments which he entertained, and the path he had trodden, in their services, that they might advisedly judge of the fidelity of his conduct, and the nature of his policy. Now, I disclaim all agency in intrigue, and shall continue to make free communications to my constituents, in the face of the battery of hireling presses. Of my opinions in relation to Mr. CRAWFORD'S fitness for the Presidency, I have nothing to retract. My letter to you I humbly conceive will not bear the constructon which some Editors have been pleased to give it, respecting the Presidential Candidates. I certainly meant nothing disrespectful of them, much farther was it from me to diffuse insidious misrepresentations against any of them. My observations were intended to apply to my conceptions of the management of their active friends, and to shew my decided preference of Mr. CRAWFORD.—This I clearly had a right to express.

Your obedient servant.

JOHN LONG, jun.

FROM THE DELAWARE WATCHMAN.

It appears to be the order of the day at Washington, among the partisans of Mr. Crawford, to insult and bully the President of the United States. The Georgia delegation have addressed a letter to him, in which they assume the lordly and dictatorial style of a master to his vassal; and the object of which is to compel him, in violation of right and humanity, to drive some unfortunate Indians from their land which lie within the limits of Georgia. Mr. Walter Lowrie, a Senator from Pennsylvania, having first divulged, and as there is every reason to believe, misrepresented a confidential conversation with the President, undertakes to menace him with the disclosure of a private letter, which, according to his own account of the matter, would seem to have been stolen from the President's files. In the House of Representatives, too, we find the same tone of insult, seasoned with no small portion of scurrility, maintained by the friends of Mr. Crawford. The speeches of Mr. Floyd and Mr. Forsyth on the memorial of Mr. Edwards, on Monday last, would disgrace the most violent days of party rancour. All this violence, these coarse and vulgar ebullitions, indicate a loseing game on the part of the actors in the drama. Mr Monroe, who has had a better opportunity than any other man in the nation of knowing the fitness of Mr. Crawford for the Presidency, does not, it seems, consider him qualified for that high office. Hence the pangs and throes of his friends, and hence, too, the vituperation which has been heaped upon the Chief Magistrate, and through him, upon the people of the United States, whose representative he is. We are much mistaken in the character and spirit of the American people, if this unprecedented course can tend to serve the cause of Mr. Crawford. Mr. Monroe's administration is deservedly popular and we are convinced, that if this coure, so insulting to the Chief Magistrate and degrading to the nation, be persevered in, the people will rally round the government and the venerable patriot at its head, and put down this cabal.

From the Raleigh Star.

Governor, or Judge Edwards, the accuser of Mr. Crawford, was formerly the Governor of Illinois. He had previously been a judge of the Supreme Court of Kentucky, and lately a Senator from Illinois. As a judge, he was remarkable for the temperate and correct manner in which he discharged his duties. His judicial opinions are frequently quoted in all the courts in the country. His general character, *as a judge and a politician*, is inferior to few, as to ability, and equal to that of any man in the community for its consistency and purity.

Extract of a letter from a member of congress to a gentleman in Albany.

"Should the state of New-York give her vote for Mr. Crawford, he cannot be elected, his fate is sealed. I regret it, for he is a worthy man, and but for the zeal of his friends, had a prospect of success. He is no the man of my choice, but personally I feel friendly to him. From present appearances, I think myself justified in saying, Mr. Adams or Gen. Jackson will be the next president. Should there be no choice by the electoral colleges, (and I think it probable there will not be) Messrs. Adams, Jackson and Crawford will, I thing, be the candidates from which the house of representatives will have to make a selection. Should it so happen, Mr. Adams' election may be considered certain."

The word Caucus is always improperly spelt—It should not be *Caucus* but *Cacus*, after the great robber of that name, the son of Vulcan—and this is seen in the similitude of characters, and habits of the two. Cacus was a noted robber, and perturbator of the public peace—and so is Caucus. Cacus' movements were all by night, and concealed by deep darkness—and so are those of Caucus. Witness Washington and Richmond. Cacus kept his abode in a dark cave, into which he drew backwards by the tail, *bulls* and *calves*. Caucus is found only in the deep gloom, and draws after him *bulls* and *calves*. Cacus laid hold on that which belongs to others, without regard to right. And so does Caucus. There is no doubt then, that the orthography of the latter is wrong.

Virginia Herald.

Gen. William Hull has commenced, in the Boston newspapers, a series of Letters, entitled "Memoirs of the Campaign of the Northwestern Army, in the year 1812." Of that Army, most of our readers will remember, and none, we presume, are ignorant, Gen. Hull was the Commander. His Campaign was closed by what was considered, at that time, a disgraceful surrender of the Post of Detroit, by which his whole Army became prisoners of war. He was himself carried prisoner to Montreal, and, on being exchanged, was tried by a Court Martial, and sentenced to be shot. By the clemency of the executive, his forfeit was forgiven him; and now, after the lapse of twelve years, he comes before the world in the character of a historian of that disastrous campaign. The letter spromise to be of great length, and we shall not probably be able to copy them. They will be republished, however, by many papers, from the Boston Statesman and the Boston Courier, in one or the other of which, they originally appear.—*Nat. Intell.*

LOUIS 17th.

We understand that a person calling himself *Louis the 17th* of France, has made his appearance in this city. The facts he stated are historically true, but whether the circumstances in relation to his own life, are correct or not, we are not sufficiently acquainted with them to say. His features are said to be very much those of the Bourbon family, his age corresponds with what the Dauphin's would have been, and several incidents he mentions of his early life, serve to render his tale at least plausible. He states, we understand, that he was carried off from the tower of the temple in great secrecy, brought up among the Alps, and afterwards sent to the Island of Cuba, where he learned the trade of a carpenter, and where he has been till he came to this country. He pretends to show certain marks on his head, which he says his sister, the Duchess of Angouleme, will at once recognise, and to this lady he has written, through a gentleman of Washington, stating the circumstances and events of his life. After this brief statement, we leave it to our readers to determine, whether this person be *non compos*, an impostor, or a *legitimate* Bourbon.—*National Journal.*

LATE FROM EUROPE.

From English papers to the 27th March, received at New-York, by the ship London.

A letter from Alicant, Spain, dated March 6, says—"A Dutch squadron, consisting of a ship of the line, two frigates and smaller vessels, are cruising on the coast against the Algerines. The ship and frigates were in sight of this place on the 14th inst."

The Sardinian vessel Murry, Mortes, from Leghorn to Algiers, with a cargo of naval stores and a diamond crown for the Dey, has been captured and carried into Malta, where it [illegible] ...ight paid, and ship discharged.

Barcelona papers and letters have been received to the 15th. They contain accounts of disputes in many parts of Catalonia, in consequence of the delay of the amnesty. The priests, it is said, are stimulating the peasantry to massacre the constitutionalists. The French authorities had forbidden the entrance into Barcelona, of the members of the Criminal Tribunal established by the Baron d'Eroles, at the Seu d'Urgel.

Letters from Vittoria, dated March 14, upon the authority of which we can rely, states that at Logrono and Ochandiano very serious disturbances have arisen between the troops and the Spanish peasants—the latter being stimulated to excesses by the priests. Several were killed and wounded.

A private letter from Madrid, dated March 14, states that the Foreign Ministers resident in that capital had strongly remonstrated with Ferdinand upon his delay of the amnesty. The Marquis of Campo Sangrado had left for Barcelona, and was the bearer, it is said, of a reprimand for the Baron d'Eroles, upon the ground of his having refused to disband his army, and refusing to repair to Madrid when he received the orders of Government to that effect.

A paragraph from Odessa, dated February 25, states, that "letters from Constantinople confirm what had been announced, concerning the illness of Saida Effendi, the delays M. de Minziacky had met with in his negociations, and the reproaches which the Grand Vizier had addressed to Lord Strangford respecting the assistance the Greeks received from England. People are now anxious to know how Saida Effendi will receive M. de Minziacky, whose conciliating character is well known in Constantinople. Saida Effendi, is a cunning and well informed Turk. It is possible that he may contrive some pretence for granting the evacuation of the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, which the Porte had refused to the Internuncio of Austria, in his note of 8th November, 1823. It is even affirmed that Saida Effendi must have declared to Lord Strangford, some time ago, that he considered the evacuation of these principalities as a satisfaction due to Russia."

We have been favoured with the perusal of a printed letter, dated Nuremberg, March 19, which contains favourable intelligence for the Greek cause. It appears that Ismael Pacha had marched against Omer Vrione, and completely defeated him, so that he is now master of the two banks of the Upper Aspropotemo, where he communicates with the Greek General Longos, who had been sent by Prince Maurocordato with reinforcements for Ren'ina, whilst a Greek corps and reserve has been established near Zapandi, upon the road to Prevesa, which Omer had strongly garrisoned, in order to prevent the rising the blockade of Lepanto, which the Turks have much at heart. An Ottoman corps, which marched from Thessaly in the beginning of February, for Lepanto, was met at Livadia by the Greeks, and entirely cut to pieces. The artillery, horses, baggage, &c., fell into the hands of the conquerors.

The negociations for the surrender of Patras are broken off by the Turkish garrison, which has still provision for several months.

A steam packet, built on Annesly and Lowerby's patent, ran on the 31st of January, between Hull and Selby, no less than one hundred and sixty-five miles in twelve hours! This is at the rate of almost fourteen miles an hour.

Sir George Ralph Collier, K. C. B., a Captain in the Royal Navy, put an end to his life on the 24th of March, by blowing his brains out with a pistol, which he seized in a moment of frenzy, in consequence of some severe strictures passed on his official conduct in James' Naval History." He was a son of Admiral Collier, and had for some time been labouring under occasional fits of mental irritation. [The strictures in James' History, alluded to, is the account which is there given of the escape of the frigate Constitution, and the prizes, the Cyane and Levant, from the British squadron, commanded by Capt. Collier, when the former were surprized at anchor at Porte Praya, island of St. Jago, during the late war. The attack censures Capt. Collier severely, but it is an infamous libel upon the American officers.]

The juice of a common strawberry, without any previous preparation whatever, dissolves the tartareous encrustations on the teeth, and makes the breath sweet and agreeable.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: In perusing the columns of your valuable paper, which I receive in my cottage almost every week, I am not a little diverted at the varieties contained therein; and as I have nothing particular to do at present, having finished my daily labor, and returned from my plough handles to my evening fire side, I have taken up the idea to write you a few facts which are corroborated by daily observation, and which perhaps may not have a bad effect, although written in my awkward and clumsy style.

...Appears to my ear that I am not much longer destined for this troublesome world. I recollect the situation of our country immediately after the revolutionary war, and have observed it in all the different periods since that time; and it is a fact, Mr. Editor, the present day is more fraught with vice and folly than any other within my recollection. There was a time when haughtiness and vanity were strangers in these parts; but now, alas! they have stole upon the people, and with them, have brought a lamentable change in our country. There was a time, and not far distant, when our daughters could spin and weave their garments, knit their father's stockings, and attend to culinary affairs; but now those days are past! and the hours they employed in those industrious occupations, are now spent in long and unwelcome visits, dancing parties, card playing, talking about neighbor B's new gipsey, Miss C's fine plaid silk, gold necklaces and lockets, and wishing for Mr. D. the finery pedlar, to arrive with his late fashionable stock of goods, to supply them with silks, satins, crapes, Leghorn hats, &c. And there was also a time, Mr. Editor, when little girls of the age of 14 and 15 could learn their books at school, and make very good scholars; but, indeed, I am sorry to say that that happy period is no more: for now, ere they arrive at 14, they think themselves young women; and instead of conversing on literature, their whole topic is about the beaux.

Permit me to state another detestable vice of which there is a class of the community guilty: it is a kind of haughtiness that causes them to have and utter contempt and abhorrence for the industrious; and if a man is a mechanic, although he may be one of the most respectable persons in the neighborhood, he is not looked upon, in the eyes of that class of people, as worthy of society: they view him, to use their own language, as "not of the first class;" and, in their own estimation, think themselves far superior. Now Mr. Editor, do you not think with me, that such a class of beings are better suited for transatlantics, than Americans?* that they should be held in the Lion's grasp, rather than be reclined under the cooling shades of the Eagles' wide spreading wings?

Thus far have I intruded on your patience; and as I have been laboring all day, I feel fatigued, and will bid you adieu.

AN OLD MAN.

* Yes, yes.....with all my heart, yes.—EDITOR.

Gas Lights.—Professor OLMSTED, of the University of North Carolina, has ascertained that a fine illuminating gas may be obtained from cotton seed. The produce of gas from a bushel of seed, is more than double the average product of the same quantity of New Castle Coal, and greatly exceeds that in illuminating power. It partakes of the purity and splendor of gas from oil, with which substance, indeed, this seed is known to abound.

The experiments already made induce the belief that among all substances hitherto tried for gas illumination, this article will be found the most eligible, especially for our southern cities, where cotton seed can be obtained at a very trifling expense; and the idea is suggested that this article may possibly become of considerable value for exportation. The vast quantity of seed, amounting to many millions of pounds, that are annually accumulated in our cotton districts, forming a pile almost useless and sometimes noxious, would, it is thought, afford materials for illuminating every city in the U. States.

It is expected that Mr. Olmsted will shortly make public his experiments and scientific results on this subject.—*Reg.*

Letters from Commodore PORTER to the Secretary of the Navy, dated at Havana the 18th and Thomson's Island the 12th inst, recapitulate the places at which, in his cruize, he had touched; states that although he had found no pirates, he had seen evidences that they had been at several of their former places of rendezvous; that he [illegible] schooner, which took shelter among the Colorados Reefs, and that he should send his barges and boats in pursuit of her. "It appears that an attempt has been made to revive, on the South side of Cuba, that system of piracy which had so long prevailed. The British have lost some men in attempting to suppress it, and the fortunate assemblage of a large British force, at the Isle of Pines, has, I have been informed, caused a dispersion of the gang. Nothing but the presence of a strong and active force can keep them in order."

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 27.

The experiment was commenced, yesterday, in the House of Representatives, of holding two sessions per day, commencing in the morning, at 10 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 4 o'clock. It was attended with better success than we had anticipated, but we still doubt whether it will be found expedient to persevere in it. [This expedient was relinquished by the House in a day or two afterwards.]

It is now generally believed, that the session will terminate about the 25th of May, be kept together unless Congress should vestigation, there appearing to be a general disposition to put the finishing stroke to that affair before the adjournment.

The blows inflicted on the Tariff bill, in the Senate, have been followed up by a third, by which the prospective duty of 5½ cents on Cotton Bagging is stricken out. We understand, however, that the bill is not yet entirely despaired of. It is supposed, as a possible event, that, in place of the duties on iron and hemp, which have been successively stricken out, a lower rate of duty on each of those articles, may find favor with the Senate. We confess, however, that we see little prospect, at present, of that bill becoming a law, at this session, in any shape.

National Intelligencer.

The debate on the Tariff bill is still continued in the Senate, where it has undergone some further amendments. On Monday, Mr. Holmes, of Maine, moved to except "Russia, Holland, and Ravens Duck," from the duty of twenty-five per cent ad val. contemplated by the bill.—This motion was negatived, Ayes 21. Nays 26. *National Journal.*

Brazil.—By a set of government papers from Rio de Janeiro, from the 3d to 28th February it appears that the Emperor of Brazil received, in those twenty-five days, thirty-three addresses from different cities and towns, upon the dissolution of the first Assembly, and praying him that the project of a Constitution offered by him to the people, be considered and sworn to as the Constitution of Brazil.

It also appears, that, on the 20th, La Magicienne arrived from Brest, having on board Mr. S. Maurice, as Secretary of the French legation to the Brazilian Imperial Court. He announced himself in that capacity, to the visiting officer.

Pernambuco, the most unsettled part of the country, was reduced to order on the 7th February; Bahia, or St. Salvador, has also received the project of the new Constitution in favorable manners; and the friends of the monarchy predict, that, before three months, Brazil will appear, in the European political circles, as well as the American, as a free and independent nation.

From Havana.—An arrival at Charleston, brings Havana papers to the 16th inst. Markets remain the same as previous advices.

Capt. Wilson, of the schr. George Washington, arrived at Havana on the morning of the 15th inst. from Alvarado, and infrmed that on the 14th inst. Mr. Andrews of Philadelphia, arrived at Alvarado from Mexico, who informed that the convoy with which he travelled was attacked on the road from Mexico to Vera Cruz, by 25 armed men, all well mounted, who robbed them of their all; that Mr. Crawford, of Philadelphia, was shot dead, and that Mr. Vidal, of Vera Cruz, was also shot; the rest of the passengers in company, were beaten and bruised very much. All the money, in the convoy ($25,000) was taken by the robbers.

A letter has been received in Charleston, from our Consul at Havana, stating that an arrival at this place from Alvarado, had brought the intelligencer that Mr. Crawford, we believe a private agent, who was travelling from the city of Mexico to Vera Cruz, under convoy, with 25,000 dollars in specie, had been attacked by a band of Mountain Robbers, who after possessing themselves of the specie, murdered Mr. Crawford, and part of his escort. *Intel.*

A Barbadoes paper of the 18th March, mentions the arrival there of a brig from Cape Coast Castle, (Africa,) with an account of the defeat of the English, under the command of Sir Charles M'Carthy, by a numerous and powerful tribe of Ashantees. The British had marched against the Ashantees into the interior of Africa with the natives of Cape Coast and merchants to the no proceed direct to Coomassie, the Ashantees capital, when they were met on the 21st January, by a body of 10,000 of the former, and after a bloody engagement from 1 P. M. till sunset, were entirely defeated. This account was brought by the fugitives who had returned to the Cape, and when the brig left on the 14th February, neither Sir Charles or any of the merchants had been heard of, and it was supposed they were either all massacreed or taken prisoners. Another force under Capt. Laing, was to proceed against the Ashantees.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1824.

"A Farmer" shall be attended to in our next.

Since the agitation of the Presidential question, divers have been the expedients resorted to by the adverse parties, to ascertain the popular voice on this momentous subject, and to promulge that voice to the world in a manner best suited to the partizan views of the disputants. The same facts have been so variously handled by the contending political managers of the day, [illegible] and decry each of the candidates—and to raise and depress their prospects of success. But of all the modes we have heard mentioned, the one adopted in Delaware, seems to us calculated to come the nearest to a real expression of the popular voice.

A meeting of the citizens of Kent county, Delaware, was called, 26th ult. to take their sense on the subject of the Presidency; when, among other resolutions, the following was adopted.

Resolved, That the votes of the citizens now assembled, on the subject of the next President of the United States, be taken by John Many and John Adams, esquires, in boxes for the purpose; and that the said votes be read out and published this day. And that afterwards the said boxes be kept open for the reception of other votes until the 25th of May, next, at which time all the votes shall be published.

On motion, the above resolution was agreed to; and after the votes of this day had been received and counted out, there appeared to be for

John Q. Adams - - -	99 votes.
Gen. Andrew Jackson -	25
William H. Crawford -	7
Robert G. Harper - -	4
Scattering - - - -	2

JOHN CUMMINS, *Chairman.*
AUGUSTUS M. SCHEE, *Secretary.*
Dover, April 26, 1824.

We fear we are violating the sanctity of private correspondence, in giving publicity to the following short extract from a private communication of an esteemed and respected friend; but we are desirous that the public, as well as ourselves, should have the advantage of knowing the spontaneous sentiments of one whose opinions are *worth* knowing—and who uttered these sentiments in the sincerity of his heart:

"I am sensible you have much matter pressing upon you, in consequence of the great political question, "Who shall have the 25,000 dollars?" Were all of *my* opinion, they would drop every candidate, and seek some *Cincinnatus* from the plough, who has never aspired to the office. Whoever is now elected, instead of inquiring of candidates for office, "Is he honest? is he capable?" &c. Will inquire, "Did he support my election?" If things go on in this manner, old and infirm as I am, I shall, perhaps, outlive the constitution of my country. In my humble opinion, no man is fit for this office, who, directly or indirectly, *seeks* it. I believe I must turn politician, and write in favor of such a candidate. The present business is but little better than the practice once adopted, of *selling* the Roman Empire to the highest bidder."

Whatever cause there may be for the fears which our friend seems to entertain, we cannot indulge them to the *extent* he does; for we were taught in our youth, to believe that the suffrage of the freemen of our country, was an effectual remedy for every distemper with which the body politic is liable to be afflicted; and no event, since we have attained to riper years, has weakened our early impressions on this subject.

If we would seek, in a successor to Mr. Monroe, a second *Cincinnatus*, in whom, among the present candidates, should we look for the greatest concentration of the characteristics of that immortal Roman patriot? In answering this query, our mind is involuntarily directed to General *Andrew Jackson*. In him we saw the unaspiring and distinguished private citizen, settled on his rural estate, and peacefully cultivating the earth, when the tocsin of war sounded on the confines of our country, and its shrill blasts were re-echoed through the vallies of the interior. It was at that time, when our beloved country was assailed by foes without, and factionists within—when she needed the services of her best citizens, that Andrew Jackson was *called* from his retirement, to direct our armies: like a patriotic freeman, he obeyed the call of his country—he exchanged all the comforts of domestic ease and plenty, for the privations and dangers of the "tented field:" and he did not unbuckle his armour, till his courage and skill, coupled with the bravery of his troops, had avenged the massacre of our frontier inhabi[illegible] and inflicted a merited chastisement on those merciless savages—and had repelled their more civilized, but no less unmerciful, allies at Orleans. When our country was restored to peace, and freed from danger, Jackson voluntarily retired, like the virtuous *Cincinnatus*, to those tranquil domestic enjoyments, which he had only left when the perils of war called him into the field.

Gen. Jackson never sought, never *aspired* after an office; and although he is now, perhaps, the most prominent candidate for the Presidency, he does not *seek* the office—he has repeatedly declared, (as did the lamented *Lowndes*,) that "the office should neither be sought for nor refused." When he was lately elected U. S. senator, it was contrary to his wishes and earnest entreaties; but as it was his creed that no citizen, in a republican government, should decline serving his country in any station to which that country might elect him, he assented to their wishes, and accepted the office. The whole tenor of Jackson's life, precludes the supposition of his being *ambitious*.....his only ambition is to serve his country, and his greatest glory to see her happy and prosperous.

More Signs.—At a muster held in Gates county, in this state, on the 17th April, the all-pervading Presidential question was taken into consideration, and a vote taken thereon; the result was this:

Gen. Andrew Jackson,	7.
All the others,	None!

At a pretty large collection of people, who were attending a public sale, in the south-western part of Orange county, on the 26th April, a president must needs be made there to: so they held an election, which turned out as followeth:

Andrew Jackson,	97 votes.
John Q. Adams,	3
William H. Crawford,	2
Henry Clay,	1

Thomas J. Rogers, Esq. member of the House of Representatives of the U. S. congress, from Pennsylvania, has written a letter to the Speaker, resigning his seat in that body. Mr. Rogers having received the appointment of Prothanotary, &c. of the county of Northampton in that state, (which is a very lucrative office) will very naturally account for his relinquishing so honorable and important an office as the representative of a portion of the freemen of America, in their national legislature.

Alarming affair!—The Elizabeth City Star states, that while a negro trader, in Hertford county, was passing to the southward with a gang of negroes, six negro fellows, armed with guns, rushed from a thicket into the road, to rescue those in possession of the trader; being unarmed, he and a part of his negroes fled for their lives. This lawless and desperate gang, has for some time been prowling about in the woods and swamps of Gates county, and the adjacent country.

A meeting has been held in the town of Harrisonsburg, Rockinghan county, Va. at which John Q. Adams was recommended for President, and Wm H. Crawford for Vice President of United States.

BEAUFORT T. WATTS, late Secretary of State of the state of South-Carolina, has been appointed, by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be Secretary of Legation to the Republic of Colombia, vice C. S. Todd, *declined.*

Extract of a letter from Rio Janeiro, Feb. 23.

"Lord Cochrane is here, with a fleet destined for the blockade of Pernambuco, which place has refused to acknowledge the authority of the emperor. It is said that lord C. has been recalled by the Br. gov't. with an offer of being reinstated in all his former authority and high rank in the navy.

Power of Industry.—It was a beautiful expression of a Chinese sage, that, by time and industry, a mulberry leaf becomes a silk shawl. If the following statement be correct, it affords a still more striking proof of what human ingenuity can accomplish. In the manufacture of steel, an article may be raised from one half penny to 35,000 guineas! A pound of crude iron costs one half penny; it is converted into steel, that steel is made into watch springs, every one of which is sold for half a guinea, and weighs only the 10th of a grain; after deducting for waste, there are, in a pound weight, 7,000 grains. It, therefore, affords steel for 70,000 watch-springs, the value of which, at half a guinea each, is 35,000 guineas.

[*Mach. Magazine.*

Steam Guns.—Mr. Perkins, the ingenious American, who has been in England, a few years past, making improvements in the application of *Steam* to various purposes, has discovered a method of applying it to the discharge of *guns*. By this means, *one hundred* balls may be discharged per minute, or in fact, as fast as they can be put into feeders; and the gun-barrel may be turned in any direction. Some experiments were made many years ago, with a view of discharging cannon by Steam; but, for some cause or other, the plan was not carried into execution.

A fire broke out last Monday in a stable in Newcastle, Delaware, belonging to James Richards, which soon communicated to the whole of the houses on the lower side of Water-street, and a number on the opposite side. There were 20 houses burnt, besides a munber of back buildings attached to most if not all of them. Loss $70,000.

Grand Parade.—At a "Military muster lately in Georgia, a captain, two lieutenents, and *one* private, composed the company!

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, May 6.

Cotton, 13½ to 14½; flour, fine, 4½ a 4¾; superfine, 5 a 5¼; wheat, 85 a 90 cents; whiskey, 35 a 40; peach brandy, 55 a 60; apple do. 50 to 55; corn, 42 to 45; bacon, 6½ a 7½; salt, Turks Island, 70 a80 per bushel; molasses, 26 a 28; sugar, muscovado, 9½ a 10½; coffee, prime, green, 22 to 23; 2d and 3d quality, 21 a 22; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 75 a 80 cts; tallow, 6 a 7; beeswax, 31 a 32; rice 3½ to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 4½ to 5 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3½ a 4; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt. *Observer.*

CHARLESTON PRICES, May 3.

Cotton, S. Island, 23 to 26, stained do. 14 to 17; Maine do. 22; Santee, 21 to 22; short staple, 14 a 16 Whiskey 27 a 28 cts.; Bacon, 6 a 7 cts.; Hams, 8 a 9; Lard, 9 a 10; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 23 a 25; Coffee, Prime Green, 21; Inf. to good, 17 a 19.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 2½ a 4 per cent dis.; Georgia Bank Bills, 2½ per cent. dis.

Cottons.—The recent advices from England, and the opinion that the crop of Uplands will be short, have had a favorable influence on the Cotton Market. A very large portion of the Uplands at present in store, have changed hands in the course of the week, at an advance of about half a cent per pound, on previous prices. We now quote the article 14 to 16 cents; in good demand. The estimated stock on hand, of this description, 17,000 bales.

Beware of Judas; for by his art,
Can act a very unrighteous part
Toward paying debts, or never pay:
All one—I'm paid by too long delay.

A MAN of late style, named Neze Flinn, was brought before a magistrate of Cabarrus county, to answer two demands by book account, one in favor of Sam'l. Pickens, for $39 59; one in behalf of James Pickens, for $45. The defendant's plea was the next thing to that of an honest man's plea to a just debt—(statute of limitation). I therefore give him credit for his punctual obedience to the laws of North-Carolina, nothwithstanding I consider it my incumbent duty to caution all persons who are in the habit of keeping book accounts, to make settlement previous to their coming under the cognizance of the said act. I further deem it necessary to give such description of this gentleman, that he may be known whithersoever he goeth. This Flinn is a man of an insinuating cast of mind; tries to rank himself in the society of gentlemen who wear black coats, and of imaginary respectability; and affects himself to be a man of sense. He wears a white hat on his head, two boots on his feet, a spur on each heel, and, like Teague Oragan, has a considerable hankering after public offices, both ecclesiastical and political: such as a member of the General Assembly, 'squire, or captain, &c. In stature, he differs from Oragan; his head somewhat nigher the ground, while Oragan's reared like a lofty may-pole, majestically above the rank of common men. To bring the matter to a period, he differs materially in his dialect; he left his brogue among the papists, while Teague Oragan brought his with him.

My compliments to the gentleman, and I remain his most obedient, humble creditor, though paid by the statute of limitation.

1w ROBERT PICKENS.

LATEST FASHIONS,

From Philadelphia.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just received the latest fashions from London, by way of Philadelphia. Gentlemen in this vicinity, and the adjacent country, wishing fashionable clothes made, can now be accommodated by the subscriber on a short notice. All orders from a distance, for making any kind of gentlemen's garments, will be punctually and expeditiously executed, and forwarded according to directions. Gentlemen are invited to give the subscriber's shop a fair trial; they will then be better able to judge whether he deserves their patronage or not.

THOMAS V. CANON.
Salisbury, April 19, 1824. '02.

Mansion Hotel,

SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY
EDWARD YARBROUGH:

WHO respectfully informs the public, and his friends, that he has taken the extensive and elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, (lately occupied by Mr. James Huie.) The convenience of this situation for business, is equal to any in the place. The House contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; the Stables are equal, if not superior, to any in the place, and attended to by obliging and attentive Hostlers; his table and bar, will be supplied with the best the market affords; and the regulations of his House, such as he hopes will give entire satisfaction to those who may think proper to call on him: and he assures them, that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

February 24, 1824. 95

Strayed

FROM the subscriber, living in Cabarrus county, about three miles from Concord, a bay *Horse*, about 8 years old, blind of an eye, a little lame in the right hind foot, with a short tail, but carries it pretty well up. He went away from my stable on Friday the 16th inst. and has been seen on the road between Concord and Salisbury. Any person who will stop said horse, and inform me, shall be reasonably rewarded, and all necessary charges paid.

ROBERT ROSS.
April 22, 1824. 203

Hops, wanted.

THE subscriber will pay the highest price for any quantity of HOPS that may be delivered at his *Brewery* in Salisbury, N. C. All those who have been in the practice of raising hops, are requested to continue their attention to the raising of that article, as they can always obtain a good price for them, in Salisbury.

THOMAS HOLMES.
Salisbury, April 28, 1824. 3it'6

Negro Woman, for sale or hire.

FOR sale, a likely Negro Woman, about 24 years of age. She is a remarkably good dispositioned negro; can spin, do house-work, &c. She has a Child, about two years of age, which will be sold with her. If not sold, this negro woman will be hired, for the balance of the year, on reasonable terms. Inquire of the Printer of this paper.

Salisbury, May 10, 1824. '5

Sheriffs' Deeds,

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at the printing-office.

BY SATURDAY'S MAIL.

The Intelligencer of May 7th, contains a letter from Gen. Jackson, in which he states that Mr. *Lowrie's* "statements are unfounded;" that "no *such* letter was ever written by him;" that he did write to the President, recommending him to appoint Col. Drayton, of South-Carolina, to the office of Secretary of War, and gave him his advice also as to the policy he should pursue in the selection of his cabinet. From Gen. Jackson's own account of the matter,—and he certainly ought to know what he did write,—we have no doubt, that when the letter itself shall be published, as it will be, instead of injuring him, it will raise him still higher in public estimation. The letter now published, which is addressed to Mr. Kremer, will probably be given in our next.

Cotton.—At our latest dates, cotton was selling in Fayetteville at $14 50 and $14 60; and in Charleston at from $14 to $16.

WASHINGTON, MAY 8.

The *Tariff Bill* is yet before the Senate, and every day adds to the number of amendments made to it, in that body—they have now become so numerous and important, that unless the House of Representatives gives way, there is little probability of its becoming a law before the next Session.

RALEIGH, MAY 11.

Execution.—On Friday last, according to sentence Lemuel Lewis was executed for aiding and assisting in the murder of Hinton Pugh. The unfortunate malefactor persisted to the last, that he had not inflicted any wound on the deceased, the testimony of several witnesses notwithstanding. We forbear to publish the particulars given to us in the presence of some of the Reverend Clergy of the City, for on the dead it might cast obloquy, and the living it might implicate still deeper in guilt. We deem it a duty, here to state, that Lewis lacked no spiritual or temporal comfort, which his situation demanded.

From the official excise returns, furnished by order of the House of Commons, every man, woman and child, in London, seems to drink, on the average, two barrels of beer a year. The quantity of strong beer brewed in England, in a year, would float all the navy in commission.

My Debtors

ARE requested to come forward and settle their bonds and accounts, on or before the next Mecklenburg county court; otherwise I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of appealing to that dernier resort which *the law* has pointed out to creditors.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL.
Charlotte, May 7, 1824. 3it'7

House and Lot, in Charlotte.

FOR sale, on accommodating terms, the house and lot in the town of Charlotte, which adjoins Mr. John Irwin's store, on the north corner. Apply to JAMES TORRENCE.
Charlotte, May 7, 1824. '5

Land and Negroes, for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to settle his business, offers for sale, on moderate terms, a tract of land adjoining the town of Salisbury, containing by survey, 69½ acres; part of which land is covered with fine timber, and about fourteen acres of excellent meadow ground; the balance is cleared and under cultivation. Also, another tract, lying about three and a half miles from Salisbury, well timbered with pine and oak, and lies convenient to the mills of Peter Barringer, Daniel Verble, and Jacob Fisher.

Also, a negro boy, about eight years of age, and his sister about six; an excellent new wagon and harness, for 4 horses; also, another wagon, which has been somewhat used. A further description of the above property is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase, may call at any time and judge for themselves.

For terms, apply to the subscriber in Salisbury. JOHN BEARD, sen.
Salisbury, May 12, 1824. 6it'10

N. B. Part of the above 69½ acres are in Town Lots.

Shoe-Shop.....*removed.*

EBENEZER DICKSON, Shoemaker, wishes his friends, and every body else, to know that he has removed into a *new shop*, a few yards nearer to the court-house than his old stand, and almost immediately opposite the Bank, on Main street, Salisbury.

NOTA BENE.

I have now on hand, and intend keeping, a supply of the very best of *LEATHER*; and as I shall make it a point to employ first rate workmen, my friends and the public may depend upon getting as good work executed in my shop, in the line of *Shoemaking*, as ever was done in the town of Salisbury, or in the State. I not only engage to make as elegant and durable boots and shoes as any body else, but I further covenant with all who may shed the sunshine of their patronage on my shop, to do their work as CHEAP, and, perhaps, a *little cheaper*, than my brother chips.

EBENEZER DICKSON.
March 2, 1824. 94

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1824: James Irwin vs. John M'Cord; original attachment, levied on two tracts of land. It appearing to the court that the defendant lives out of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant, appear at the next county court to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the court-house in Wilkesboro', on the first Monday in August next, and replevy and plead to issue, or judgment will be entered against him for plantiff's demand. it'18p

Test: R. MARTIN, c. w. c. c.

THE MUSE.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

TO MEMORY.

Thou last, best friend that Heav'n assigns below,
To soothe and sweeten all the cares we know.
ROGERS.

Memory, thou sorrow-soothing power!
This is the lov'd, the pensive hour,
When most thy influence I feel,
While shades of twilight round me steal;
The Eden-hour of closing day,
When light's last beam fades slow away;
When rises night's soft satellite,
With borrowed lustre mildly bright;
When sparkling orbs salute my view,
Gemming with radiance heavn's deep blue;
When tranquil the sweet sylvan scene,
And no rude zephyrs intervene
To break the spell that Fancy weaves,
Her willing votaries to deceive.
In such an hour, the pensive muse
Fondly thy treasured scene reviews;
As sweetly lost with thee she roves,
And ruminates on friends she loves:
Friends.....to *Osmina* ever dear—
Far distant from this lone retreat;
Whose images, with power to cheer,
Steal o'er her heart so softly sweet;
Who now, perchance, in slumber lie,
Uumindful of the friends ye love:
May guardian angels hover nigh,
And blissful may your visions prove!

Memory! my only solace now,
Remote from all my heart holds dear;
Yet, solace sad thou art, I trow,
Though fain thou would'st my bosom cheer.
Then lead me back to childhood's bowers,
To cloudless scenes of infancy,
Where light I pluck'd life's fairest flowers,
In all their budding brilliancy.
Thus cheat awhile, with visions gay,
The lone, the ling'ring hour away.

Companion of life's blissful morn,
How fondly thought reverts to thee!
Wi(whom I hailed the early dawn,
And welcomed mirth and jollity.
The(features, form'd in beauty's mould,
Memory! methinks I see them now!
The glossy locks, with tints of gold,
That curled around that open brow:
The laughing eye, so brightly blue,
The cheek of rose and dimpled smile:
Loved lineaments! thus pictured true,
My lonely sorrows to beguile!
A father's form and features thine,
And heart to every virtue prone,
Whilst in thy temper, bland, benign,
Our angel mother's sweetness shown.
When elder brothers forth would stray,
With kite or top, meet boyhood's play,
Thou'dst hush each plaintive moan,
Would'st kiss the falling tear away,
And fondly promise thou would'st stay,
In love's caressing tone;
Or join with me in murmured prayer,
To *H—yw..d*, that her nursling care
Might range with thee in open air:
But vain permission there to seek,
Lest zephyrs rude, or Phoebus' ray,
Should tan, perchance, a rosy cheek,
Or discompose a ringlet gay,

Memory! erect no more thy power,
Nor talimanic glass display;
No more reflect the vermal hour
Of happy childhood's festive day:
For, ah! the retrospective brings
A pang this heart can ill sustain—
The harrowing pang that anguish wrings,
When tenderest ties are reft in twain.

April 30th, 1824. OSMINA.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE HERMIT.....No. 2.

Come, gentle spring, etherial mildness come;
And from the bosom of yon dropping cloud,
While music wakes around, veiled in a shower
Of shadowing roses, on our plains descend.
THOMPSON.

It is a truth which is universally admitted, that there is no season of the year as well calculated to inspire us with pleasurable sensations, or better suited to awaken and strengthen the moral senses, than *spring*. At this gay epoch, the great volume of nature exhibits, in various hues, the beauties of the vegetable kingdom. The garden and the forest are seemingly emulous to rival each other. The stately forest-trees, which cover the mountain's top, give a deeper tint to the vaulted sky, and furnish the imagination with the most excellent of materials for poetry. And the vegetable kingdom, besides administering to our intellectual wants and enjoyments, affords the greater part of the real necessaries and comforts of life.

While taking this visual and intellectual survey of the face of vegetable nature, a train of reflection will instinctively rush upon the mind, relative to the cause which has produced these things: And the conclusion of every rational mind should be, that they remotely emanate from a supernatural, infinitely wise, and good Being—who knows our wants, and who affords us assistance in all the trials and ills of life.

To a Being of such unbounded benevolence, divine honors are certainly due; and nothing is more clear to my mind than this: that they should be given cheerfully, with humility, and a sincere heart. And there can be no doubt but they will be acceptable, and the reward will follow as a matter of course. I do not think it necessary that Religion should be proclaimed from the "house-top," or in the public streets: it is a concern between man and his Creator—and it is immaterial whether the world knows the secret prayers of A. or B.; it is only necessary that they themselves do pray in sincerity, and their "reward will be given openly." There is no requirement in holy writ, more plain than this: in matters of Religion, who cares about the opinion of the world? Divine honors are not due to man; nor do their sneerings in the least affect the secret intercourse between the Christian and his God. Opinions like these, will naturally lead us to the conclusion, that the name of the great architect of nature, should not be abused, or used irreverently, on every trivial occasion. To those who may feel the full force of this remark, I would say, for the past you may be excused; but "sin no more."

If I could, I would not *compel* any man to think as I do; nor would I fetter his mind down to any creed-book: I only wish for every one to examine and look into the nature of these things, and allow his mind to come to a candid conclusion. Charity for all men, should be our motto; and this would lead us to the correct conclusion of one of the most sublime Poets;

See nature's children, all divide her care;
The fur that warms a Monarch, warm'd a Bear.

May 1st, 1824.

GUESS WORK.

Mr. White: An odd publication, indeed, appeared in your paper of the 16th of March, signed "A Trustee."

A Trustee confidently states, "that a very serious misunderstanding has taken place among the trustees of the Western College: that it was the uncontradicted opinion of the board, at their last September meeting, that the last annual meeting would be but nominal, with a view of keeping up the charter," &c. He then proceeds to make an objection or complaint against the 30th of March happening on the week preceding the meeting of Presbytery; and in the close of that sentence, seems desirous to hold forth the idea to the public, that the business of the Western College cannot be done.

He next takes upon him to say, that these notices and appointments (having mentioned but one since that of September, except in an oblique way) have originated in want of recollection, or must have for their object the baptism of some petty Grammar-school, or mushroom academy, with the dignified name of College; and then virtually pronounces sentence of death upon the Western College, be the site wheresoever it may.

In the next sentence, he has told a luminous truth (alluding, no doubt, to subscribers who wished with himself) that those who subscribed to the funds of the Western College, understood that their subscriptions were a trial of their strength—and that now many of the subscribers considered themselves released from obligation to pay them.

Now, sir, we are left to guess at the object of a "Trustee," as he has avowed himself. And if I should guess wrong, my case will be an excusable one, as it is guess work only.

In his outset, he seems to impeach the recollection and views of the venerable President of the board, and every member who attended the last annual meeting. But, for his credit's sake, I shall guess that it is for little else than a poor, indirect apology, for being himself absent: "that he would not plough by reason of the cold."—But I am much at a loss to guess at his object, in objecting or complaining that the 30th of March happens on the week preceding the meeting of the Concord Presbytery, and did not intend "to go to Lincolnton to spend a week, in doing what could not be done." But now, perhaps, I have guessed wrong: for if he was a good and wise member of the Presbytery, he surely would not have made so bitter a use of the sacred word "Baptism," in applying it to evil things, under a dignified name: perhaps I may be incorrect in calling his denunciation of the Western College a "sentence of death;" for if he be a Minister, in place of Judge, I guess it is only "Anathema, Maranatha."

He proceeds then to tell us the truth of the fact that has for some time been suspected by the friends of the Western College, but which he has not till now so publicly acknowledged. To use his own words, he says that "those who subscribed to the funds of the Western College, understood that their subscriptions were a trial of their strength." From the manner in whih he closed the sentence, I guess that he is not merely a "Trustee," but a subscriber (himself,) and actually intended to pay his subscription, as all honest and candid men would do; but being disappointed in the location, (the present one not bringing the College under the control of Concord Presbytery) he takes this strange and indirect way of bringing himself, and those against whom he holds subscriptions, out of that dilemma in which his sinister but disappointed views had involved him. ANOTHER TRUSTEE.

April, 1824.

SMALL CONGREGATIONS.

It is a sad mistake, too often countenanced by ministers themselves, that small congregations are unable to support the gospel; when the fact is, that no congregation is able to do without the gospel; for the tax of dissipation is four times as expensive as the tax which is requisite to support the institutions of religion. This is no fiction. Go to those societies which have judged themselves unable to support the gospel; go to parents and demand the sums squandered by their prodigal children, beside breaking their hearts by their undutiful conduct. Go to the tavern on the Sabbath-day, and on the week days;—attend the arbitrations, the courts, the trainings, the horseracings, and the midnight revels;—witness decayed houses, fences, and tillage; the falling school-house, and tattered children of barbarous manners, and then return to your own little paradise, and decide, whether you will exile the gospel, as too expensive to be supported. If you are too poor to suport the gospel, you are demonstrably too poor to do without it. If the one would severely press you, the other would grind you to powder. A few families may fatten in waste places, but it will be upon the vices of the rest. The greater portion will be poor, and ignorant and vicious. Do you demand how a poor people can support the gospel? Let them first appreciate the privilege according to its importance, and then let the father, and the mother, and the son, and the daughter, lay, weekly, a light tax upon their pride, and another upon appetite, needlessly gratified, and add to these savings another item, acquired by some special effort for the purpose; and another, as God has prospered their lawful industry; and the result of the whole would be an abundant supply. Any ten families, of ordinary property, could better afford to support the gospel, than to do without it. When societies calculate what they can afford to give for the support of the gospel, they go upon the supposition, that what they do give is so much subtracted, annually, from the whole amount of their income; a supposition which is utterly erroneous; for, in fact, as it respects the diminution of property, they give nothing. The gospel is not a debtor to those who support it, but they are debtors to the gospel. It does not subtract from the property of a society, but adds to it more than it takes away. It is God himself who hath said, honor the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thy increase, so shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall burst out with new wine. The providence of God to this day, has been a practical conformation of his faithfulness in fulfilling this promise. The Jews often distrusted this assurance, and robbed God, to save their property; but they were always reduced by the experiment. They sowed much, and brought in little, and when it was gathered God did blow upon it. The dew of heaven was stayed, and the earth did not yield her increase. Ye are cursed with a curse, for ye have robbed me, even this whole nation. Bring ye all the tithes into the store-house, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it. And I will rebuke the devourer for your sakes, and he shall destroy the fruits of your ground, neither shall your vine cast her fruit before the time in the field, saith the Lord of hosts, and all nations shall call you blessed, for ye shall be a delightsome land, saith the Lord of hosts.

The same rule of administration is regarded still. The curse of heaven still fastens upon communities that despise the gospel, and neglect its support. Their decline in outward prosperity is notorious; and their restoration is no less manifest, when, convinced of their folly, they make a competent provision for the public worship of God. Nor is the fact mysterious, or miraculous, since the life of man, his health, his wisdom to plan, and strenth to execute, the life and vigour of his flocks and herds, every stalk of grain, and every blade of grass, are in the hand of God. In ten thousand ways he can add too, or subtract from, your income. A fit of sickness, a broken bone, a profligate child, a vexatious law suit, a dearth or a flood, a murrain among your cattle, or a blast on your field, may cut off, at once, all your sacrilegious savings, while his blessings can, in as many ways, make you rich, and add no sorrow with it. You may give [illegible] with an unsparing hand, as exigencies demand, for the support of the gospel, as it shall be given unto you again, good measures pressed down, shaken together, and running over. Your cruse of oil shall not fail, and your barrel of meal shall not water.

[*Dr. Beecher's Sermon.*

"*For the DRUNKARD shall come to poverty.*"
PROVERBS, XXIII. 21.

We too frequently have practical comments on such texts as these. I visited a family not long since, where it was painful to observe to what extent the head of the family had exemplified the truth of the text. He had once been an industrious man, a faithful husband, an affectionate parent. His family was then the centre of social happiness, which flowed forth in all the relations of domestic and civil life. But Mr. — became, by little and little, habituated to the use of ardent spirits. This caused him to be less attentive to his business, which soon declined, in consequence of neglect. He became attached to the company of those who were fond of drink, and spent much of their time at places where spirits were retailed. In the same proportion did his love for home and his family decline. He soon became inattentive to his personal appearance for cleanliness and decency. The family, of course, were neglected. Customers falling off, and creditors calling, one thing after another must be spared—expenses daily accruing, from cost of writs and sheriffs' services—his real estate mortgaged—and interest, like a canker, eating up what remained of his property. He still drank the more to drown reflection, until he destroyed his property, his reputation, and the peace and comfort of his family.—Poor man—his health ruined, his temper is become worse; diseased, fretful, and profane, his family can have no comfort in him; mortified and ashamed, his children could no longer bear to be spectators of his wickedness, poverty and ruin. They are now like so many broken pieces of a noble ship, wrecked and driven by winds and waves in every direction, never more to be united. Poor sinner—who can measure the extent of poverty which may be the result of thy drunkenness? Already has it spread ruin through thy own family. What will become of those half educated, unprotected wanderers, whom thou hast driven amongst strangers, oppressors and seducers? Instead of having had moral and religious instruction from a father's life, they have recently heard his profane cavillings at religious truth, and reviling of pious people. Yes, they have even heard a father sport with the idea of a future day of reckoning and state of retribution! When half intoxicated, the holy name of God, and the Saviour, were profaned by impious attempts to misrepresent the sacred truths of revelation.

Destruction and misery are in thy ways, and the way of peace thou knowest not.

WITHERFORD, THE PROPHET.

From the Mobile Commercial Register, March 20.

This celebrated savage warrior is at length vanquished; the destroyer is conquered; the hnad which so profusely dealt death and desolation among "the whites," is now motionless. He died at his late residence near Montpelier, in this state, on the 9th inst. His deeds of war are well known to the early settlers in South Alabama, and will be remembered by them while they live, and be uttered [illegible] with horror by generations yet unborn; but his dauntless spirit has taken its flight; "he has gone to the land of his fathers."

"Billy Witherford," denominated 'the prophet,' was about one fourth Indian, (some say, a "half breed,") his ancestry, on the white side, having been Scottish. It has been said, that he boasted of having "no Yankee (meaning American) blood in his veins."

This ferocious chief led the hostile Indians to the attack upon Fort Mims, (at Tensa,) on the 30th August, 1813, which resulted in the indiscriminate and shocking massacre of men, women and children, to the number of near four hundred. He was also a leader (associated with the Prophets Francis and Sinquister) at the battle fought on the 23d December following, at Ecchanachaca, or the "Holy Ground," which had been considered by them inacessible to their enemies, and "the grave of white men;" but [illegible] party suffered great loss of warriors, and all the provisions, munitions of war, &c. deposited at this place of imaginary safety, being, as they supposed, rendered secure by the influence of some supernatural agency.

It is stated, that, after being saturated with the blood of Americans, and witnessing the almost total extinction of his own tribe, he voluntarily and dauntlessly flung himself into the hands of Gen. Jackson, and demanded his protection. He is said, on surrendering himself, to have made the following speech to the General, which looks very little like claiming *protection*.—It displays a spirit which would have done credit to Napoleon, under similar circumstances, after the battle of Waterloo.

"'I am in your power, do with me as you please. I am a soldier. I have done the white people all the harm I could. I have fought them, and fought them bravely. If I had an army, I would yet fight, and contend to the last; but I have done; my people are gone. I can now do no more than weep over the misfortunes of my nation. Once, I could animate my warriors to battle; but they will no longer hear my voice; their bones are at Talladega, Talluschatchee, Emaucfau, and Tohopeka. I have not surrendered myself thoughtlessly. Whilst there were chances of success I never left my post, nor supplicated peace. But my people are gone, and I now ask it for my nation and for myself. On the miseries and misfortunes brought upon my country I look back with deepest sorrow, and wish to avert still greater calamities. If I had been left to contend with the Georgia army, I would have raised my corn on one bank of the river, and fought them on the other; but you people have destroyed my nation. You are a brave man. I rely upon your generosity. You will exact no terms of a conquered people, but such as they should accede to: whatever they may be, it would be madness and folly to oppose. If they are opposed, you shall find me amongst the sternest enforcers of obedience. Those who would still hold out, can be influenced only by a [illegible] spirit of revenge, and to this they must not, and shall not, sacrifice the last remnant of their country. You have told us where we might go, and be safe.—This is a good talk, and my nation ought to listen to it. They *shall* listen to it."

It is due to the relatives of this *distinguished* barbarian, to say, that they were generally friendly to the whites, (of the United States,) many of whom rendered valuable services to us, while exposed to the combined hostilities of both red and *white Savages*.

FROM THE NEW-HAVEN (CON.) REGISTER.

The doings of a hunter for eight months past.

This is an accurate account of what I have killed since the 12th day of August last. 151 Partridges, 108 Pigeons, 51 Fox Squirrels, 36 Woodcocks, 27 Rabbits, 23 Robbins, 18 Yellow Hammers, 16 Quails, 16 Muskrats, 12 Minks, 10 Honey Posses, 9 Honey Chucks, 9 Black Snakes, 6 Crows, 5 Wild Ducks, 5 Raccoons, 5 Foxes, 4 Hawks, 4 Owls, 4 Grey Squirrels, and 1 Scorpion, &c. &c. besides a large quantity of other small reptiles.

All this I have done and far greater heretofore, and never have I received one cent of bounty, or sustained any grade of office in the Fox Hunting Co[illegible] and I am about to give it up, [illegible] couragement offered by the towns, or by the Legislature.

J. BROOKS.

MORE FALLING OFF.

We understand, says the Winchester (Virg.) Gazette, that the elector nominated in the Rockingham electoral District, on the Crawford ticket, declines acting, and assigned as his reason in the paper published in that county, his preference for Gen. Jackson.